

BLINDNESS PREVENTION ACTIVITIES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

L. H. Carris

Hv 2330
C37 1931

✓
HV 2330



AMERICAN FOUNDATION
FOR THE BLIND INC.

CT-
entirely beyond our control and when the sun fails, we must utilize artificial lighting. It is the proper use of artificial lighting which is of importance to industry, for men can only work efficiently in the presence of proper and adequate lighting.

Artificial lighting is now available to meet almost all the exacting and different industrial requirements, and once a proper lighting system has been installed, either inside or outside of buildings, it is highly important that the bulbs and reflectors are kept clean for dust, fumes, dirt, smoke, gases, etc., which exist in almost all industrial plants, become deposited upon the lighting fixtures and cut down the amount of light. In order to maintain the light at maximum efficiency, it is necessary that lamp cleaning be observed as a regular and systematic duty. Where lamps are within easy reach, lamp cleaning is not a difficult problem but in many cases, lamps are at heights and in locations which are difficult to reach and the cleaning has been the cause of accidents by the use of ladders, reaching, overbalancing, etc. A device which is being used successfully for prompt and safe lamp and reflector cleaning in industrial plants and also for outside use is known as the Thompson Lamp Lowering Hanger. This device permits the cleaner to instantly lower the lamp and reflector to the floor and after cleaning, to instantly place the lamp and reflector back in its position. This device is adapted to a wide range of applications and can be mounted on any kind of overhead support—a bracket, girder, ceiling, span-wire, etc., also with any lamp, regardless of kind or size on any industrial circuit.

Defective lighting is now recognized as a prolific cause of industrial accidents. Lamps and reflectors

wave-length of high and rhythmic frequency—producing a molecular agitation or disturbance in the lamp filament which in time will cause it to break. A remedy has been developed to meet this condition which protects the lamp against vibration damage. This device is known as a vibration arrester which can be attached to any conduit or outlet fitting. This device is simple in design, consisting of four parts—a spring and three malleable castings. Owing to the fact that vibration is one of the most effective means of loosening screws, none are used in this device. Owing to this design, the parts are so interlocked that even if the spring should become rusty and break, the lamp would not fall. In order to provide the greatest protection against vibration, there should be a balanced relation between the weight of the lamp fixtures and the resistant range of the shock absorber spring.

Further information regarding these devices will be furnished upon request to the manufacturer, Thompson Electric Company, 1438 West 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

“Toxic Gases From 60 Per Cent Gelatin Explosives”

This paper, known as Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 482, consisting of 30 pages, gives the result of a series of tests at the Replier Coal Company mine at St. Clair near Pottsville, Penna., and Hazle Brook Coal Company mine at Wilburton, Penna., to determine the amount of toxic gases liberated when 60 per cent gelatin explosives are fired.

This paper may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a price of 10 cents.



AMERICAN FOUNDATION
FOR THE BLIND INC.

Blindness Prevention Activities in Foreign Countries

WORD of the formation in Paris of a French National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, similar in aims to the American National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, has been received here by Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director of the latter organization.

"This is very significant and happy news to us," commented Mr. Carris. "As in the United States, the scientific program in France will be directed along three main lines: (1) prevention of blindness from infectious diseases; (2) prevention of industrial eye accidents; and (3) conserving the remaining eyesight of visually handicapped school children.

"National groups, dedicated to the important task of conserving vision, probably will be established in a number of other countries within the next few years. Preliminary efforts toward this end are being stimulated by the International Association for Prevention of Blindness.

"Fortunately for the newly formed French Committee, its presidency has been accepted by Dr. F. de Lapersonne, one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists in Europe. Dr. de Lapersonne, professor emeritus of the University of Paris, is President of the International Association for Prevention of Blindness and Vice-President of the French Academy of Medicine. Other members of the Committee include 30 of the best known leaders in social work and public health in France.

"One of the most important problems of the French Committee will be the control of Trachoma in the French colonies of Northern Africa and the Near East. Quite recently Dr. de Lapersonne completed an investigation of the various causes of eye injuries and eye diseases in factories, on behalf of the General Committee of French Insurance Companies. Plans are now under way for the establishment of "sight-saving" classes in Paris, similar to those in the United States, with books in large type, special lighting and other equipment, and especially trained teachers.

"The International Association for Prevention of Blindness is interested in supporting projects in Greece, Palestine and Morocco. The French Government recently presented the International Association with a subsidy of 10,000 francs, and smaller contributions have been made from other quarters, but the work of the Association is being held up materially through lack of finances. Support from Americans would be most gratefully received by the American Representative of the International Association for Prevention of Blindness, whose address is 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City."

The Advantage of DAVENPORT WOOD SOLE SHOES



The advantage of Davenport Wood Sole Shoes over other industrial footwear is obvious, for they are—acid-proof . . . water-proof . . . heat-proof . . . dirt-proof . . . healthful . . . and comfortable.

Davenport Wood Sole Footwear is protecting the feet of thousands of workers in creameries, packing plants, ice cream plants, oil refineries, foundries, steel and paper mills, automotive plants, paint and varnish plants, and other places where full foot protection is needed.

Your workers' feet are kept dry and healthy and their arches have a firm support when they have a chance to wear Davenport Wood Sole Shoes. Give them this protection.

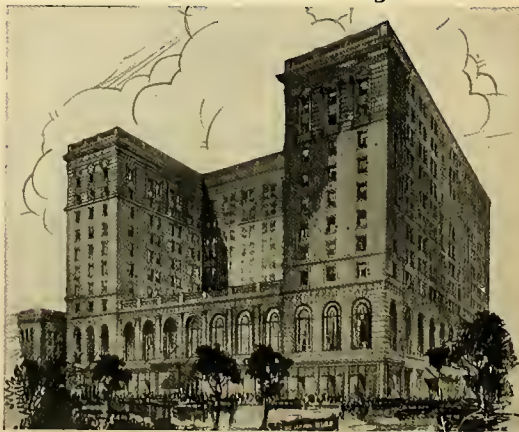
Orders filled same day they are received.

Write for all details

F. J. STAHMER SHOE COMPANY
DAVENPORT, IOWA

In COLUMBUS it's THE NEIL HOUSE "Across from the Capitol"

TOM A SABREY, Manager



655 COMFORTABLE ROOMS
ALL WITH BATH
GARAGE FACILITIES • RATES STARTING AT \$2.50

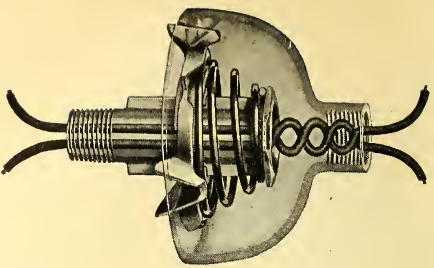
Good Lighting — a Safety Efficiency and Economic Measure

THERE are at least three important reasons why men at work should be furnished with proper and adequate lighting and these three reasons are to meet the needs of safety, efficiency and economy.

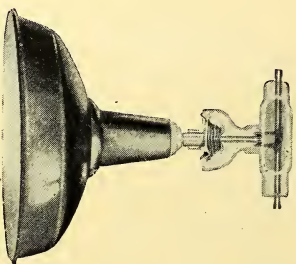
Natural lighting furnished by the sun varies greatly and during the past five days we have had a variety of different light from this source. As we write these lines looking at the window of the office in New York City, the sun is shining brightly and only occasionally is dimmed by passing light clouds. Yesterday the sun was obscured most of the day by heavy clouds. The day before yesterday was dark, the sun being obscured all day with heavy rain. These natural occurrences regarding the amount of light delivered by the sun are of course,

which are permitted to become dirty from dust, fumes, smoke, steam, gases, etc., cannot furnish efficient lighting. Dirty fixtures waste the current and in addition, prevent the working force from developing the degree of efficiency which would otherwise be obtained if the lighting fixtures were in a clean condition and furnishing proper lighting.

Another factor which should be carefully watched is vibration. Vibration exists in a varying degree wherever power is used, and it can become a costly loss in destruction of lamps. Two types of vibration are particularly destructive to the lamp filament, one, the most common is that which has a relatively long wave-length, low frequency and a high intensity, producing a short impact, jolt or jar which breaks the lamp filament. The second type of vibration has a very short



Thompson Lamp
Lowering Hanger



Thompson Vibration
Arrester

HV2330

HV2330 BLINDNESS PREVENTION ACT-
C VITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
BY CARRIS, L.H.

C VITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
BY GARRISON

BY CARRIS, L.H.

C. 1

[illegible]

